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3. In 1940 Transylvania was cut in half. The southern half of Transylvania with its industrial development was given to Rumania. The northern section, certainly less productive than the southern, was given to Hungary. Since Cluj was the capital of the northern territory, it reverted to the Hungarian Government. The Rumanian professors who had taught at this university from 1919 to 1940 and had renamed it the Royal University of Ferdinand I, were instructed by officials of the Axis powers to evacuate Cluj.
4. These professors, when evacuating the University of Cluj, removed most of the facilities, the texts and reference books. They were instructed, however, to leave sufficient facilities at the university and various hospitals so that the Hungarians could practice medicine. The departing Rumanian professors travelled 200 miles to the southeast and reinstalled at Sibiu, Rumania. In the meantime, the faculty from Franz Joseph University at Pecs, Hungary returned to the Royal University of Ferdinand I at Cluj after a twenty year absence. They, of course, reverted to the Hungarian language, Hungarian texts, and Hungarian methods. In fact they again renamed this installation the Franz Joseph University. From 1940 until November 1944 the Hungarians maintained the facilities and installed it at Cluj in a Hungarian fashion.
5. In August 1944, en route to Budapest and Vienna, Soviet military authorities dispatched Soviet military detachments to Sibiu the medical school which had been established in 1940 by those Rumanian professors who were forced to evacuate the town and medical school at Cluj. This school had been in operation from 1940 to 1944. They had named the medical school "Viktor Babes". So far as I can recall, very little was accomplished at Viktor Babes medical school during those four years. There was, of course, a shortage of building materials, medical equipment, facilities, etc. The Soviet detachment which arrived at Viktor Babes instructed the medical personnel to go to Cluj from where Hungarian medical personnel had retreated west into Hungary. Again the university changed hands. Some few Hungarian professors, however, remained at Cluj. Among them: Doctor Feszt, Doctor Papay, Doctor Vince, and others. These men were later instructed by Soviet authorities to leave Cluj and were directed to go to Targu-Mures where they laid the foundation for the post-war medical school at Bolyai University. The Bolyai University and the medical school at Targu-Mures are one and the same.
6. When the Rumanian professors who had been at Sibiu returned to Cluj they renamed the university medical school the Facultatea de Medicina Cluj--Viktor Babes after the famous Rumanian bacteriologist.
7. Viktor Babes University, as previously mentioned, was created in 1940 at Sibiu. It was definitely not constructed for Hungarian speaking Rumanians, but was the result of efforts of those Rumanian professors who left the Royal University of Ferdinand I. It was opened primarily as a Rumanian school for Rumanian speaking students. So far as I know, no further effort was expended by the Rumanian Government to recreate Viktor Babes University at Sibiu after 1945.

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